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wheel, near which is placed a guard-pin *n* to assist in bearing the drop of the spring *h*.

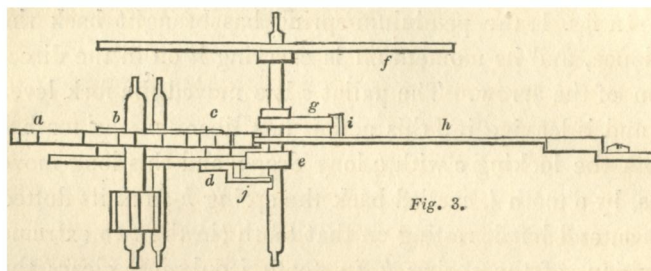


Fig. 3, is an elevation to shew the position of the different parts.

No. IV.

A RESONANT SPRING FOR TABLE-CLOCKS.

The sum of FIVE POUNDS was presented to Mr. HENRY MAPPLE, No. 6 Upper Rosomon Street, Clerkenwell, for his method of fixing a Resonant Spring for a Table-Clock, a model of which has been placed in the Society's Repository.

It is common in table-clocks, in order to get a deeper sound than is given by such bells as can conveniently be attached to them, to substitute for a bell a resonant spiral steel spring, which, when well made, will give a deep-toned musical vibration when struck. In the French clocks the resonant spring is thin, and is fixed to the

case by the centre or inner end, the case itself being made of maple, or some light wood. The sound given by the spring under these circumstances is very good, but such cases are liable to split in tropical climates. A considerable demand for such clocks exists in our colonies; and, in order to prevent the cases from splitting, English clockmakers generally have them made of mahogany or rosewood. The resonant wire is also thicker than that used by the French clockmakers, and is usually fixed by the outer end of the coil to the back plate, but the sound is rarely very good; the vibration, in the opinion of Mr. Mapple, being injured by a want of solidity and firmness in the part to which the spring is fixed. Mr. Mapple uses a solid block of iron, of the weight of about eight pounds, to which he attaches the spring by means of two screws, so as to make the contact between the block and the spring as complete and immovable as possible: the block itself is placed on the seat-board of the case. The form of the block he does not consider as of any great importance, for he has made the same weight into the form of a thick pillar, and found it to answer very well. A certain proportion, however, must be preserved between the spring and the mass of the weight; for, when this latter is very large, the sound is more or less absorbed; that is, a spring vibrating with a certain degree of power, is capable of putting into effective vibration only a certain mass of metal.